

A New Species of *Aspidiotus*.

By GLENN W. HERRICK.

(Plates II, III)

Aspidiotus mori n. sp.

Scale of female.—Quite large, 2-2½ mm. in diameter; circular, flat, thin and very inconspicuous with the edges closely applied to the bark. It is reddish-gray in color and very like the bark of the mulberry. The exuviae are bright yellow and central. A thin, white ventral scale is present.

Scale of male.—Like that of the female, except that it is smaller and elongated.

Female.—The body is circular with a long, pointed and very characteristic pygidium (Plate III, Fig. 1), reminding one of the pygidium of *Chrysomphalus perscae*. The pygidium is rather strongly chitinized and has one pair of prominent lobes, the median ones. These are well developed, nearly parallel on their mesal edges and quite close together. The caudal margins are rounded and the lateral margins slope sharply toward the first incision and are conspicuously notched about one-third of the distance from the apex. These lobes, in shape and general appearance, strongly resemble the median lobes of *A. forbesi*. There is a strongly curved, chitinous process at the inner base of each median lobe (Plate III, Fig. 3). The first incision is bounded on each side by a characteristic, club-shaped process, the inner one much the larger and more conspicuous. Two pore openings are present in the incision. The second incision is also bounded by two prominent club-shaped thickenings. There are two long, pectinae (furcated plates) in the first incision and three plates in the second. The spines, on the dorsal surface, are situated at the bases of the lateral margins of the median lobes and the very rudimentary second and third lobes. A fourth spine is situated about one-third of the distance to the penultimate segment and two more a little distance from the base of the pygidium. The ventral spines are a little laterad of these (Plate III, Fig. 3). The anal aperture is small and situated very low down below the apices of the two large club-shaped processes of the first incision.

There were four groups of circumgenital pores (Plate III, Fig. 2) in all the specimens examined and they ran as follows in six average individuals:

13-14	11-12	15-13	15-11	12-12	11-14
8-7	9-8	9-8	7-8	7-8	10-9

The vaginal opening is conspicuous and is situated between the caudo-lateral groups of circumgenital pores. Described from many individuals.

Host plant.—On the undersides of the branches of native red mulberry trees (*Morus rubra*).